Amnsements.

AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-Rattenfacager von Hamela BIJOU THEATRE-S:15-Sport McAllister BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-Wang. CASINO-8:15-Unit of Fortune. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S:15-The Police Patrol. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Paper Chase EDEN MUSEE-Wax Figures.
PIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES-Exhibition URTEENTH STREET THEATRE-8:30-Polly Mid

GARDEN THEATRE-8:50-Robin Hood. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The E yptian. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Starlight. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-S 15-Elysic HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip

KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville LYCEUM THEATRE-3-Concert. 8:15-The Grey Mare. PALMER'S THEATRE-8-Jupiter. PROCTOR'S THEATRE—8:15—Across the Potomoc. STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—Friends. STAR THEATRE—8:15—The American Minister. TONY PASTOR'S-3-Variety.
ASSOCIATION HALL-1-Organ Concert

Invex to Advertisements.

Page.	Col.	Page, Col.
Amusements11		812 26
Announcements 10	4 Mircellaneou	B 8 1
Bankers & Brokers, 10	4 Alumient In t	
Business Chances 9	3 New Public	
Busines . Notices 0	1 Cleean Steam	
Copartnership Notice.10	5 Proposals	8 0
Country Bon. G 8	to the trace at Other	
Dividend Notices 10	4-5 Real Estate	8 2-1
Drossmeking 9	a Hattroads	10 5.0
Domestic Sits. Wanted 9	6-r Special Noti	Ca 7 G
Financial19	3-1 Steamboats	8 2
Financial Meetings. 10	5 Storage	8 4
Help Wanted 9	A COMMAND AND	
Horses & Carriages. 9	Teachers	
	1.2	
Instruction 8	Work Wante	4 9 4.5
Legal Notices 8		
Marriages & Deaths 7	5-01	

Business Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts to Measure: 6 for \$9. None ster at any price. 800 and 811 Broadway, New-York and \$29 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Deily, 7 days a week...si0 00 s5 00 s2 50 s1 00 ...
Do'ly, without Sunday... 8 00 4 00 2 00 50 50 50 00 ...
Do'ly, without Sunday... 8 00 4 00 2 00 50 50 50 00 ...
Weekly Tribune... 2 00 1 00 50 5 60 Weekly Tribune... 2 00 1 00 50 5 60 Tribune Monthly... 2 00 ...
EACK NUMBERS...For Back Numbers of the Dail and Sunday papers, more than a week old, an extra price is charged... and Sunday papers, more than the first starged.

Is charged.

Podeage prepaid by Tribune, except on Daily and Sunday paper for mail subscribers in New-York City and on Daily.

Semi-Weekly and Weenly to foreign countries, in which cases extra postage will be paid by subscribers.

Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or

Remit by Postal Order, Fryn Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at owner's risk. Main uptown office, 1.242 Brondway. Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassarist, New-York, Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisements for publication in The Tribune and ors for regula: delivery of the duly paper will be to yet at the following branch offices in New-York, at reg

effed at the following branch offices in New-York, at reglar office rates:

Main branch office, 1,242 Broadway, upper corner 31st-st.

767 445-ave, corner 14th-st.

768 455-ave, corner 13d-st.

769 West 42d-st. near Chr-ave,

52 Ayenne A. near East 4th-st.

760 36-ave, entrance 47th-st.

760 36-ave, entrance 47th-st.

760 13d-ave, between 192th and 61st sts.

760 13d-ave, between 192th and 113th sts.

760 13d-ave, between 192th and 113th sts.

760 13t-ave, near 8th-st.

768 1st-ave, near 89th-st.

162 Rower? near 89th-st.

769 Liberty-st.

New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Tricoupis secured a large majority in the Greek general elections: a serious riot occurred in Athens. = Traces of poison have been found in the body of the recently deceased Prefect of the St. Petersburg police, === The completion of the new Italian Cabinet was a

Domestic -California stage robbers killed a mes senger and secured \$20,000 belonging to the Wells Fargo Express Company. - A railway collision on the "Big Four" Railroad in Ohio resulted in the killing and wounding of many persons, ==== Cleveland's friends in the House of Representatives show more confidence of his nomination. - Jonatha Blanchard, president of Wheaton College, Wheaton Ill., died. === Three persons were drowned in the Delaware by the capsizing of a bont, Much damage has been done by a crevasse in the Mi sissippi.

City and Suburban.-Baron Fava, the Italian Minister to the United States, returned to this country. - Mrs. Larsen, a wealthy miser of Prooklyn, committed suicide, --- The excise laws were better enforced than heretofore in Jersey City and Hoboken. === Final preparathe granite workers in their struggle against the manufacturers of New-England.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day; Slightly warmer and generally fair, but possibly with a shower. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 54; average; 64 3-4.

The police were somewhat more active yesterday in enforcing the Excise law, and succeeded number than was recorded either one week or two weeks ago, but it is really inappreciable compared with the large number of salcons which regular customers, if not all comers indeed, had no difficulty in entering. Practically, the liquor-sellers are having their own way on Sunday, despite the new Superintendent's seemingly sincere assertions that he would enforce the law.

"None but Democrats need apply " is the fiat the vacancy in the State Railroad Commission that will occur when Michael Rickard's term expires in November. Under Governor Flower the Commission has for the first time been made wholly Democratic, though the spirit of the law and common fairness demand that the Republican party should be represented on it. Now it is said that Richard Croker has decreed that the vacancy must be filled by a Democrat, and of course the Governor will make just such an appointment as he is or-

One of the burning questions before the Methodist General Conference is that of electing a negro bishop. It was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy, which, however, has refused to venture an answer. The committee's report will be presented to-day, and will declare that "the race or nationality of bishops" "must be decided by the free votes of those invested with the responsibility of electing bishops." That is to say, the General Conference itself must pass upon the question. The colored Methodists have never had a bishop of their own race, and to give them one would be a radical departure from the usage of the Methodist body.

The Giants, as they are still fondly, if not with absolute truth, called, are back in New York again, and will play at the Polo Grounds to-day and for three or four weeks to come. During their absence they have not made a good record-in fact, before they went away they; were called sharply to account-and their place in the list is not something to be pointed to with pride. Now they have a splendid opportunity to redeem their reputation. If they fail to improve it, they will surely forfeit the title which they have long creditably borne. The week will be an interesting one, from the baseball point of view. not only because the New-York team are to play on their own grounds, but for the reason

that on Friday they will meet the Brooklyns for the first time this season.

Our Albany correspondent reports an interesting political movement at the State capital-namely, a Presidential boom for Roswell P. Flower, which has been worked up industriously for a few days past. The reason for this activity is clear enough. The Governor and his friends hope that, if the nomination of either Cleveland or Hill is found to be out of the question, he may be chosen as a compromise candidate who has a chance of carrying the essential State of New-York. The plurality of 47,937 for Flower last year ought certainly to be a point in his favor, considering Hill's plurality of 19,171 in 1888, and Cleveland's minority of 14,373 in the same year. Flower's removal from his present office would make Sheehan Governor. A depressing thought, truly; but, after all, the contingency is tolerably remote.

PARTIES AND THE SILVER CONFERENCE. Evidently Lord Salisbury was wide awake when the invitation to the silver conference was accepted. English comments show that the question will have a political influence. The cotton manufacturing region is powerful in votes, and believes a settlement of the silver question necessary to its prosperity. Boards of trade throughout the country, embracing merchants and manufacturers whose trade with India is troubled by the fall in the rupee, have strongly urged the Government to join in the conference with an earnest determination to do all that it can to secure a settlement. The Govcomment assents, and the opposition criticises. Voters begin to ask whether a party which will try to do something cannot serve them better than a party which considers it a surrender of something sacred to attempt any adjustment.

American voters have a similar question to answer. The present Administration has been able, in negotiation with the British Ministry, to secure agreement that a conference shall be held. Clearly there is a better chance that this same Administration, if sustained by the people, may be able to accomplish definite and useful results than that such results could be accomplished by a hostile Administration, or by President Harrison after his party had been defeated. Transfer of power to a different party would greatly lessen the prospect of reaching any agreement whatever. Foreign Powers would have reason to doubt whether the shifting authority in this country would sustain any agreement on the lines which President Harrison has followed in the negotiation.

This is the more plain because the Democratic party embraces two factions, angry, irreconcilable, and each inclined to extremes. The faction which demands free coinage, and will take nothing else, has a decided majority in that party, and insists upon coinage without any negotiation with foreign Powers. The opposite faction goes so far in the other direction that it denounces the present silver law, demands its repeal, and insists that nothing can be done and nothing ought to be attempted to promote the larger use of silver as money. The great body of the Republican party stands with neither of these factions. It holds that free coinage without international agreement would be rainous. harming everybody and helping nobody. At the same time it carnestly desires to do all that can safely be done to increase the use of silver. It framed and passed the act now in force against Democratic denunciation. It has labored to bring about international conference, in spite of Democratic sneers that the effort was only a political trick and that nothing could be done. It seeks and ardently hopes, through international agreement, to reach some settlement which shall be of benefit to this and all coun-

The Republican party is the only one by which such a negotiation can be conducted with hope of success. Were the Democratic party in power, foreign nations would at once count upon free coinage by this country as a certainty, and would feel no need of attempting an agreement. The Republican party alone has the disposition or the votes to sustain the only kind of agreement which is practicable, namely, something other than an opening of all the mints of the world to the coinage of silver on the old ratio. One Democratic faction would be hostile because frantic for free coinage everywhere; the other, because hostile to any concession to the silver interests or bi-metallic theories. The one thing certain is that Democratic success would encourage foreign Powers to believe that this Nation would take upon its own broad shoulders the losses involved by international

disagreement. Plainly the only way to make the conference a success and a great benefit to the country is to uphold the party which embodies its own in making seventy-six arrests. This is a larger policy in the negotiation. It can then stand approved by the Nation in its refusal to adopt free coinage alone, and can say to other Powers : The United States wants the restoration of silver to monetary use, but will not any longer take from your shoulders the losses or risks which your disuse of silver involves. Come to an agreement, or stand prepared to take care of your own commerce and finances, however far silver may fall, when the United States ceases to purchase." This argument and others the Administration could present with great which appears to have gone forth regarding effect, upheld by a popular vote. Nothing could be accomplished by a party which has no policy, and nothing by a party which proposes to begin by opening the mints of the United States to the surplus silver of Europe.

MR. IVINS'S EXPERIENCE.

The Free-Trade press is learning something about the necessity of protecting American shipping interests by bounties and subsidies. It is gloating over the evidence given by the president of the United States and Brazil Line before the Senate Committee on Commerce. Mr. Ivins has discovered that he can make more money for his line by laying up his American-built ships and chartering English steamers of inferior speed and construction to take their place. In order to meet competition in freight from English tramp steamers, whether chartered by American merchants or not, he was compelled to carry flour and coffee at a loss in American bottoms. By hiring English bottoms he reduced the operating expenses, and could carry freight as cheaply as his competitors. So he has retired two of the American-built steamers from the service and is now chartering English steamers on a large scale. That is to say, he is employing tramp steamers to com-

pete with tramps. "The New-York Times," in commenting upon this statement of facts, remarks: "We cannot deny that without intending it Mr. Ivins has made a powerful argument in favor of Government subsidies." This is precisely what he has done. He has shown that by giving employment to vessels inferior in every respect to American-built ships and manned by cheap labor, he can run down the cost of transportation and divide the business with merchants who pursue the same policy. The inference from his experience is that the labor employed on an American ship costs more, not only when the vessel is building, but also when

structive competition from cheaply built, cheaperal payments for mail service. This is the position taken by the advocates of the Shipping bills which were discussed in the last Congress. Mr. Ivins, while adopting the business methods of a Free Trader, supports in reality the argument for subsidies. THE TRIB-UNE has always taken this view of the case. It has never been able to understand why the labor employed in an American factory should be protected against the cheap labor of an American-built ship was exposed without as having nothing whatever to say on the protection to competition with underpaid labor tariff, or on silver, or anything else that could in an English or Norwegian ship.

It may be said by Free Traders that Mr. Ivins's experience demonstrates the necessity of the passage of the Fithian Free-Ship bill. since it indicates the superior cheapness of English-built steamers and the impracticability of the American flag over any and every English hulk that can be chartered than to attempt the restoration of an American-built commercial marine. Well, suppose that the Fithian bill were enacted and American registry were given to swarms of tramps which are now preying upon legitimate commerce. Would it be possible to operate such a commercial marine with American sailors and coal-passers? Mr. Ivins's experience proves the contrary. The cheaply built English steamer must be manned with cheap European or Mongolian labor or it cannot compete with an English-owned tramp steamer. This is what the advocates of free ships are never willing to admit. They argue that American maritime supremacy will be restored if ships can be purchased in England. They do not perceive that such vessels if admitted to American registry would have to be officered and manned, as Mr. Ivins's ships are. from Europe, and possibly in another decade

from Hong Kong. Such a commercial marine would not be American in any sense. Mr. Ivins may derive satisfaction from the fact that he is beating tramps in their own game, and that the foreign crews of the chartered ships who were ready to desert in Brooklyn last week rather than cheap under a two-years' contract; but those who take pride in the American flag will not share his feeling of contentment. They do not want such a commercial marine as he is apparently working for-foreign-built and foreign-manned.

DECORATION DAY NEEDS. The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army in this city asks for contributions to the fund for defraying the cost of Decoration Day exercises. For some reason the receipts this year have been extremely meagre. The committee sent the usual circular appeal to ten thousand individuals, and has received less than a hundred responses. The gifts thus far amount to less than half the sum contributed at this date in previous years, and not a little anxiety is felt lest the final deficiency should be large. We do not believe that this neglect is anything more than accidental, but that does not relieve the embarra-sment of the committee. There

is urgent need of positive and practical assist-

ance, and we appeal to our readers to give it. The organization of the Grand Army in New-York has a right to solicit contributions from the public, for its own generosity and compassion are constantly demonstrated. It has distributed more than \$4,000 in charity among needy veterans during the past year, and we do not doubt that these gifts represented much personal sacrifice. It can, therefore, without blame or shame, appeal to the community for means to conduct in a suitable manner the memorial exercises of May 30. No doubt there are many patriotic citizens whom it is only necessary to remind of the approach of Decoration Day to secure their help in making it of all such to the pressing demand for immediate contributions to the memorial fund.

AN UNRORN BOOM.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, has our sympathy. He is one of a number of "favorite sons" who, though they could hardly be said to have had during the last six months a real full fledged, well-developed "boom," have enjoyed the satisfaction of knowing that there was a very delightful possibility of one just under the horizon which might at any time become the size of a man's hand, and then overspread the firmament; or, to ramify the figure a little become the size of still another man's hand, and become by judicious "drawing" a pair of deuces or a "bobtail flush," or any other of the captivating devices by which Democratic statesmen usually gather in a " jack pot." All "booms" are so far nondescript that any figure of speech can be used to describe them; so we make no apology for what may seem mixed metaphor in speaking of what would have been, if it had been set rolling, or touched off, or had sprouted-"the Pattison boom." Perhaps the simplest figure for it is the agricultural one, and we shall avoid confusion by saving that the Pattison boom is in the nature of the buried seed; liable at any moment to come up and flourish like the green bay-tree, but with the chances growing more and more against it as time goes on. Meantime there is reason to believe that Governor there is anything in the nature of a boom planted in his garden, has not failed to water in a furtive way the place where he thinks it

might come up. We have sometimes thought that our energetic contemporary, "The World," which, upon its own modest showing, has more responsipress of the country, would some morning give the Pattison boom a start with one of those soul-stirring double-leaded articles with which it is in the habit of announcing that samething or other must be done right off. But we have ceased to look for that. For our contem porary, we observe, has lately exhibited symptoms of coldness toward the Pennsylvania statesman. Not merely the chilliness of neglect, but a freezing disapproval. For Governor Pattison has not followed "The World's" deal, which our contemporary insisted with its usual double-leaded emphasis and jerkiness must be stopped by somebody, somewhere and somehow, or there would be gigantic oppression on the part of the bloated capitalists and untold distress for the suffering poor. It told the Governor at great length and in much detail what was his precise duty in the premises: what legal proceedings to initiate: gave him the technical names for all the writs he ought to issue, from a "supersedeas" to a "de lunatico inquirendo," and laid out all the ground for him to go over in order to defeat the conspiracy of the coal barons. Governor Pattison was foolish enough to disregard "The World's" advice and follow that of some ordinary Pennsylvania lawyer, who probably never did anyit is on the sea, and that there is nothing in the thing double-leaded and impressive in his life. American tariff system that protects that labor. Our contemporary was disappointed. It had

unaccountable and ungrateful.

So we do not now expect to see the Pattison beem burst out some morning in "The World." Nor indeed anywhere. It will have to be self has been singularly careful not to do or say anything that would put a blight on the In an interview published a few weeks foreign factories, while the labor employed in ago he was represented by a friendly reporter be tortured into the expression of a positive conviction. He simply looked interesting and acquiesced in the remarks of the friendly interviewer. He evidently did not need to be reminded that "the least said is soonest mended." We suspect that the spot where the boom was competing with them in American bottoms. looked for has been torn up by a railroad col-The argument will be that it is better to have lision between the Pennsylvania and the Jersey Central. There is no place for it now. On the whole, we are sorry. Governor Pattison would make a very interesting candidate. He has as much self-conceit as Cleveland, and considerable more dyspepsia. And then, we should like to see the enthusiasm with which Ellery Anderson, who was with him on the Pacific Railread Commission and came to know him well, would rise up and go for him.

THE CANAL APPROPRIATION VETO. Governor Flower has demonstrated that he cares much for the rum interest, but nothing for the canal interest. In response to the demand of the saloon-keepers he signed a scandalous measure which is solely for the benefit of their trade, and that, too, at the expense of the common weal. But he has just vetoed the bill making a moderate appropriation to lengthen the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals and to promote the general efficiency of these feeders of our commercial prosperity. In his last report the Superintendent of Public Works-himself a Democrat-argues that the chief reason for the loss of tonnage which the canals sustained in 1891 is the neglect of the State to improve and develop its canal property. And yet in the face of this opinion, expressed by the face death from yellow fever in Brazil were highest canal official in the State; in the face of the fact that New-York several years ago deliberately entered upon a policy of canal improvement: in the face of the fact that boards of trade and other prominent commercial bodies in all parts of our commonwealth have expressed themselves as heartily in favor of lock lengthening and related improvements; in the face of the fact that it is generally conceded by the wisest statesmen that the prosperity of the State of New-York is largely dependent upon the maintenance of our canals in a condition which will enable them to meet all the demands that may be made upon them-in the face of all these considerations Governor Flower has killed the improvement bill.

The Governor's veto will arouse the indignation of the entire business community of the Merchants who have an intelligent appreciation of the direct and indirect value of our canal system will hotly resent it as a serious blow aimed at the general welfare; and in so doing they will have the support of all other public-spirited citizens. "The Buffalo Courier is an organ of the Democracy, but thinking more of the common good than of partisanship. it does not hesitate to stigmatize the veto as "unfort mate, unjust and ill-advised." That will be the verdict upon it of the great majority of our people. Doubtless here and there in what are known as the "anti-canal" counties there will be found short-sighted persons who will commend the Governor, holding that the veto attests that he is bent upon giving the State an economical administration. But the veto is a flagrant example of penny wise and pound foolish economy. It will save New-York-which is rich and prosperous and so could well afford the

The Democratic State Convention of last year placed in the platform which it adopted this plank : "We favor a continuance of the policy which seeks to improve the canal system of the State and maintain its efficiency." Precisely and Roswell P. Flower, elected Governor by Democratic votes, favors a policy which seeks to injure the canal system of the State and cripple its efficiency. Was the plank placed in the piatform for buncomb only, merely to fool the voters?

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Floods at the West have washed out, not many silroads but some stocks. The principal decline has been in grain-carrying roads, and the chief ar gument that the long continued rains insure bad rops this year. It is rather singular, then, that wheat dropped to 89 1-4 cents during the week and closed at 90 cents. Chicago is within sight of the destroying floods, so to speak, and seems to have wheat to spare. The fact is that a few weeks of wet weather at this season do not always make a bad erop. A year ago the Department report said: "The season has been generally unfavorable for spring work in almost every section.

. . The principal cause of delay has been the excessive ratafall during the early spring months. . . The excessive rainfall and consequent delay of farm work has been especially marked in the Guli States Pattison himself, while refusing to admit that land the States of the Ohio Valley. In the Northwest the spring has been wet and generally unfavorable for farm work." But the crops that very year were the largest ever known of wheat, cotton and oats, and almost the largest of corn. It is too early yet to build a panic on the destruction of next fall's crops.

Pad weather has doubtless retarded business to some extent, but there seems to be exaggerability for the nomination and election of a tion about the matter also. Thus far the pay Democratic President than all the rest of the ments through clearing houses outside New-York have been 7 per cent greater than last year in May, and other evidences show that trade i not small. Eastbound shipments from Chicago for two weeks have been 113,900 tons, against 108,492 last year. Earnings of fifty-two railroads for the first week of May exceeded list year's by 3.74 per cent, and while the gain on 147 roach reported by "The Financial Chronicle" for April was but 3.68 per cent, against 8.54 in March and 13.43 in February, the April movement has been increasing every year for seven years. Foreign counsels in the matter of the Reading Railroad that month the exports of breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, cattle and petroleum were in value \$54, 340,077, against \$47,665,223 last year, a gain of 6.7 per cent. Though there was a small de crease in the quantity of cotton exported, the de cline in price accounted for most of the decrease of \$4,100,000 in value, while in all other im portant articles there was increase, small in oil \$900,000 in provisions, \$2,200,000 in cattle, and \$7,500,000 in breadstuffs.

It is also an encouraging fact that gold exports declined last week to about half a million. This is said to be due to considerable London buying of American stocks, and there are many who at tribute this buying to the acceptance by the Brit ish Government of the invitation to a silver conference, and to a belief that something of im portance will come of it. But this is speculating at long range, for neither Government is committed to anything, and approaching elections in both countries may alter the possibilities of agreemant. After a small rise, stocks weakened again

Consequently if American steamship lines are been the means of making a reputation for under renewed selling, and closed a fraction lower to be conducted successfully in the face of de- Governor Pattison in the Union Pacific in- on the whole than a week ago, though a few vestigation in 1887, and the present action of stocks advanced. The great trunk line associastructive competition from cheapty built, eneap-ly manned English ships, there should be lib-the Governor in disregarding its counsels seemed cluded to advance rates, but the constantly accumulating proof that rates are not observed, and that the inter-tate law is disregarded, make the good news less valuable.

Speculation is not violent in anything, which is counted among the things that might have a good sign. Wheat declined about 11-2 cents been but never were. Governor Pattison him- for the week, notwithstanding Western dispatches make floods seem so extensive that one migh suppose trading could only be done on an spot where it was supposed it might spring ark. Pork products were stationary, and corn and cats a little higher, with some reason, since the planting season is unduly delayed. Cotton dropped and then recovered an eighth, the Government report stating the facts too carefully to fire spec ulative enthusiasm either way. The stock of American cotton in sight, here and abroad, which exceeds the ordinary stock at this season by about 20 per cent of a whole year's consumption, makes possible decrease of 18 or 19 per cent in acreage less potent when it is considered that the yield of 1851 must have exceeded the world's demand by at least 12 per cent. Receipts from plantations in May have been only 17,000 bales less than for the same weeks last year, and exports 6,000 bales less. Oil scarcely changed, and coffee was a shade higher. With the year's crops all in doubt, and inusual supplies of great staples in sight, it is not strange if few care to risk very heavily on either side at present, but with sufficient good weather to clear up doubts about wheat and corn some haste to sell might appear.

The decrease in iron output since the maximum reached March 1 has been 16,000 tons weekly ac cording to the New-York, and 21,000 weekly ac cording to the Pittsburg account. Either would apparently suffice to reduce stocks on hand if the consumption should be maintained. The markets are a little more active, and there are some signs of better demand for consumption but as yet no improvement in prices. The tanners of Eastern tions to stop production for sixty days, in order to correct the extreme low prices which had been prevailing, the lowest for more than forty years, and there has since been active buying with an advance of 5 per cent or more. The boot and shoe industry is now busily engaged, and shipments have about reached those of last year to date. being 1,210,357 cases, against 1,213,789 last year the season thus far was recorded. In the building trade there have been numerous strikes, as yet comparatively unimportant or easily settled, but others of large consequence are threatening. the great textile industries there is not much to indicate the general depression of which some complain. Wool sales continue large for the season with mills busy, and the cotton mills are crowded

The financial prospect appears almost cloudless Money is so abundant in London that it is offered at balf of 1 per cent a year for short time and 7-8 of 1 per cent for three months, and rates are also low here, while reserves in the banks increase a little. Merchandise exports for two weeks åt New-York have been \$15,837,612 against \$12,-\$30,643 last year, and the imports for the two weeks \$20,859,316 against \$21,754,842, but the excess of imports last year in May was over \$13,000,000, and more than \$30,000,000 gold was

Death-bed repentance is justly open to suslicion, but sick-bed resolutions often bear good Commissioner Brennan, in whose escape from serious injury the public sincerely rejoices, nay turn his continement to the best account by solving that the new street-cleaning law shall e administered for the sole benefit of the community. Such a thank offering would demonstrate its sincerity beyond cavil.

The colored brother who is accused of robbing Grant Monument fund box at an elevated railpad station stands in dire need of an acquittal, inless he aspires to make a new record of mean-

The open-air horse show has had exceedingly ad weather to contend with, and the measure of success which has attended it, notwithstanding this disadvantage, proves that the enterprise has substantial merits. That is the view which the managers evidently take of it, for they intend not only to repeat the show annually, but to give a similar exhibition in the same place outlay-half a million dollars. But it will cost in the fall. Thus another permanent addition successful. We confidently call the attention her a sum incalculably greater in the loss of is likely to be made to the long list of metropolibusiness which it will occasion, and in the distrust of the future of the canals while Flower development of public diversions in New-York sits in the Executive Chair, which it is certain within the last decade, and there is no reason to suppose that either ingenuity or appreciation has vet reached its limit.

> It is generally agreed that the best place for a boil is on some other fellow. Following the same line of reasoning, everybody seems to have reached the conclusion that the best place for a rapid transit tunnel is under somebody else's street.

The reports concerning the part which the United States warships took in the celebration at Savannah last week show that Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, the senior officer of the active list of the Navy, and the officers and sailors under him, won the good will of the Southern people him, won the good will of the Southern people even if they did not have it before. Admiral my youthful mind as I expected every moment to Gherardi has gone to Charleston for a few days beheld him prostrated a lifeless corpse on the ground;" with his fleet, but his visit there is at the urgent request of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce. An interesting incident connected with the visit old Kearsarge was piloted up the Savannah River by the man who piloted the privateer Alabama out of Cherbonig at the time she was sunk by the Kearsarge; and a few of the survivors of the Alabama visited the Kearsarge at Savannah.

Paron Fava arrived from Italy vesterday' and will soon resume the place in Washington which he vacated under disagreeable umstances last year. He will welcomed by the Government, and he may rest assured that no feeling of irritation and resentment toward him or his country exists among the people of the United States.

PERSONAL

It is related of the late Lord Houghton, the poet, that he was present at Lady Knutsford's one afternoon when Clifford Harrison was reciting. During the ntertalument the noble verse-writer fell usleep. f his own pieces happined to be on the programme, and Mr. Harrison determined that it should be the next. When he had recited it, and while the andisence were applicating, Lord Houghton awake, and rising from his chair exclaimed: "One of the best ridings I have ever heard! Who wrote it?" Is it published?"

Mr. Will Cumback, of Indiana, writing to "The Indianap lis Journal" to deay some current political rumors that involved him, takes occasion to propose that ex-Governor Porter declare his intentions frankly recarding a fresh nominativa to his old office, so that other people may govern themselves accordingly.

Hazen S. Pingree, now Mayor of Detroit, was a Union soldier thirty years ago; and during one of those historic Shenandoah Valley campaigns was taken prisoner. He had the honor of exchanging clothes with the raider Mosby on this occasion, anon the polite but pressing suggestion of the Confederate officer, Mr. Pingree was then transported to Andersonville for a five months' vacation.

Governor Boics of Iowa is said to have written letter in which he states that he will accept a nomnation for the Presidency, but will not take the second place on a National ticket.

Dr. Parkhurst will speak on "The Duty of the Christian Church in Relation to the Enforcement of the Laws of the Land" in the Church of the Covenant in Washington this evening. Colonel J Hay, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Secretary kins and many other public men appended their na to the letter of tayliation.

A ramor is transmitted from Topeka to Washingon to the effect that ex-Senator Ingalls expects to enr. sent the United States in one of the foreign f the Republican party wins in November, and that his proposed trip to Europe in June is for the purpose of person of the pe contest with Senator Peffer for the Senate when his

Mr. Sousa, leader of the famous Marine Band at Washington, has received an offer of \$6,000 a year and share in the profits, or \$10,000 a year regularly, to take has hot decided what course to pursue. He is re-ipetant to give up his position at the head of a musteal organization of National fame, whose excel-lence has been largely developed by himself; yet the Windy City's bld is tempting.

Mr. Arthur A. Stoughton, son of Charles Stoughton f New-York, the first holder of the Columbia fellowship in architecture, who is now studying at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Parls, in the atelier of M. Redou, exhibits a drawing of the ancient Hotel d'Ecoville, Caen, at the Salon of the Champs-Elysees.

The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves having decided to give up his pastoral charge, the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, in order to accept the chair of New Testament literature in Princeton Seminary. his resignation was formally acted upon last day evening, at a special meeting. Something like coo members were present; and at the close of Dr. Purves's brief address explaining his course there was scarcely a dry eye in the audience. His departure will be deeply regretted.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In the course of his pastoral work a clergyman of this city recently called upon a poor Englishwoman who was living in a wretched tenement. The neighbors had told him how she had been for months outusly beaten and otherwise abused by a Grunken and brutal husband, and, as she sometimes attended his hurch, he was anxious to do something for her protection. When, after some hesitation, she finally adnitted that her husband was cruel to her, the indignant clergyman began to denounce him in good, round woman, who exclaimed: "Don't talk that way, sir; you see, my husband's a gentleman born and bred, and I am not a lady. I was in service when he married me, and it isn't natural that he should behave to the likes of me as he would to a lady of his own order. I know you mean well, sir, but I have made my bed and must lie in it. It is a little hard, but I know my place too well to expect that a gentleman will treat me like a lady. It is not in nature that he should. I was taught in my catechism to order myself lowly and reverently before my betters,' and I always will." What a lurid light this throws on the old and happily decadent system of social caste that has so long ob

Preferred Teaching.—Pretty Teacher (severely)—Did your mother with this excuse?

Bad Boy—Ves'm.
Pretty Teacher—Humph! It looks very much like one of your scrawls.

Ead Boy—Mamma wrote it; but, please, ma'am, she had sister Jennie in one arm crying with a bumped head, and brother Wille in the other, with a cut niger and a lot of sewing on her lap, and she was rocking the cradle with her knees, and she had to write with her lace.

rocking the crudic with her knees, and she had to write with her toes.

Protty Teacher (in the evening)—I am very sorry Mr. Foorchap, but I have changed my mind. I shall never marry.—(Good News.

An Atlanta, Ga., druggist has invented a bottle that will prevent druggists from making mistakes in filling prescriptions. It has a stopper which is covered with sharp points that will prick the hand of the person handling it if he is not careful. The idea is to put all

poisons in such bottles. Scientific Item.—"When I grow up I will be a man, on't I" asked a little Hariem boy of his mother. "Yes my son. If you want to be a man, you must be industrious at school, and learn how to behave "Why ma, do lazy boys turn out to be women whom they grow up?"—(Texas Siftings.

"The Dandee Weekly News" tells a story of overshrewdness of a North Country Scotch boy. He had dislocated his leg, and was taken by his mother to a bones tter" in whom she had great faith. The leg was duly examined, and it was found necessary to haul it very severely in order, as the bonesetter said, "to get the bone in." The lad was liberal with his screams while this was going on, but eventually the he would be allright in a few days. "Didn't Davie do the thing well !" said the joyous mother. did mither," answered the lad, "but I wisna sio a fule as the gi'e him ma sair leg."

Jock MF, had long been given to tippling, but eventually had been won over by the temperance party, who, to keep him well in tow, made him door-neeper of their hall. Some of his old acquaintances were in the habit of chaffing him, and one night while on duty two old acquaintances turned up with: "Hey man, Jock. I hear ye can dae miracles in there nov." Jock—"Nae, we canna dae miracles in there nov." I show ye how we cast out deevils."—(Dunedee Weekly News.

Splendid specimens of mica are to be sent to the Chicago World's Fair from Idaho, where the supply is said to be practically inexhaustible.

SONNET TO RUDYARD KIPLING, O, vain and supercilious suipling, Whose comic patronymic "Kipling," Has brought you copious advertising, Your fame for caddishness is rising. r fame for caddishness is rising.

ounted you and bought your little wares,
entertained a cading mawares,
what you're throwing at us. Rudyard,
inds as that your name well rhymes with mud-yard. We don't regret the pretty things you say,
If only in some other clime you'll stay.
We mise our paenns to the grace you lack
In recollecting that you're gone. But don't come back!
Our streets are bad, our customs worse, its true;
But Fate has mercy still; we haven't you!
—(E. A. S.

Jay Gould's History of Delaware County, written when he was twenty years of age, is now very rare. Here is a passage from it describing an attack on his father's house by white men disguised as Indians, during the anti-rent troubles: "The savage horde sprang from their hiding places and with demon-like standing with his little son in the open air in front picture is still retained upon the memory of th frightful appearance they presented as they surrounded that parent with fifteen guns poised within a few feet of his head, while the chief stood over him with fierce

Younger Brother-Nellie, if you had lived in the ays of Ananias and Sapphira, you would have been dead long ago."

Nelle (indignantly)—I am sure, Bobby, I never rold what wasn't twee in my life. How can you be so unkind?

Newscars Brother Why they lived about 1 500 years.

so unidad? Younger Brother-Why, they lived about 1,800 years go. You wouldn't have hung on as long as this, would you -(Kate Field's Washington. A Chicago man who was being initiated into a secret

order recently was told, when blindfolded, to jump into a lake of liquid fire. He didn't get burned, but he broke his leg in making the jump, and now he has sued the order for \$25,000 damages.

In an article entitled "The Pleasures of Not Being Rich," "The Providence Journal" says: "How long is it since bananas were inxuries and sold for 10 cents apiece! Was it not about the same time that Malaga grapes were smuggled home from children's parties as great delicacies! And now they are sold on every street corner fille an ordinary fruit. The canning process has been another mighty democratising force."

From The Indianapolis Journal.

To those who are calling Henry Watterson "a brill-tant blanderer" because he has hung a red light to the Cleveland boom, he says that there has been no policy advocated by him which has not become the party law.

NOT SUCH A RASH ADVISER.

WHAT THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY LACKED.

From The Baltimore American.

That organization had money, power, influence, everything in its favor, except public opinion, and the exception proved its death-blow.

THE BEST SCHOOL FOR NAVAL ARCHITECTS. From The Boston Advertiser.

From The Boston Advertiser.

In the graduating class in naval architecture at the filesgow inversity, in scotland, it may be noticed that the two students who stood at the head of all competitors were Cadets Rock and Ruhm, of the United States Navy, while in the junior class Cadets Spear and Watt, also of the United States, secured like honors. The time has now come, however, when the shipyards of this country will afford better facilities than any university abroad, and the cadets who will study naval architecture as a preliminary to their work in the United States Navy will probably do a in the former school hereafter.

TAKE CARE, SENATOR!

From The Washington Post.

"The Brooklyn Eagle" correspondent represents Senator Hill as finding fault with the newspaper correspondents. This sort of pastime is more dangerous than a snap convention.

WILL THEY JOIN THE GREAT UNWASHED!

From The Chicago News.

Thanks to the present thrifty Congress, the cadets at West Point may have to buy their own soap, but the Government will see that they have plenty of river and harbor water to wash in free of charge.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

From The Boston Herald. It has just leaked out that Sarah Bernhardt carried home with her a box of American sand. It is a good thing to have on hand. It is the purest kind of guit